

# THE BANNER.

Rowling-Green, Feb. 1, 1845.

We fling our Banner to the breeze.

Without misgivings as to the result of our enterprise, we unloose our cables and commit ourselves to the stormy ocean of politics. To suppose for a moment that we should be exempted from that universal law which exposes all to trials and difficulties, would be the height of folly. We do not expect to sail forever upon an untroubled sea. We have never been vain enough to hope that the "wind and tide" would forever be with us. We shall encounter the angry billows of political calumny and vituperation. Of these things we have not been unmindful—but we shall buffet them with a stout heart and steady arm. We feel that we are right in the advocacy of the political principles which we hold. We feel that the cause, the glorious cause of Democracy, might nerve and stimulate the most timid to gather around her altars and defend them from the sacrilegious touch of her foes. We are cheered by the thought, that to the utmost of our ability, we are serving the cause of the Lion-hearted Democracy, and that we should receive from them so long as they maintain their present exalted position, upon the broad platform of equal laws and equal rights, the voice of praise and commendation. It would be in us a work of supererogation to allude even to the importance, the absolute necessity for the establishment and maintenance of a Democratic press at this place. Between St. Louis and Palmyra, there is, comparatively speaking, a densely populated country; a country destined perhaps from its fertile soil, salubrious climate and vast resources to become the "garden spot" of our favored State, and capable of containing twenty times its present population.—At the recent elections in the section of country alluded to, the party with whom we co-operate were in the minority, and for the reason which must be obvious to every thinking man, what our opponents needed in strength and plausibility, they made up in zeal and action. They not only spent their time but they spent their money. They circulated their incendiary documents, they established a Whig Journal in this place, and an almost necessary consequence, growing from this activity and energy of our opponents, we witness the mortifying spectacle of gallant old Pike, under the dominion of Modern Whiggery.

There was a time in the memory of man, when Pike stood the most honored among her sister counties for her stern, unbending, inflexible principles of Democracy. But she has fallen—inaction, apathy, family jars and discords, those heaviest curses of the Gods, have lowered her from her former commanding position. Democrats! shall we stay fallen? Shall a foe whom we have afore this conquered (and can again) in many a contest, keep us forever in a hopeless minority. Shall we not rather rise in the majesty of our strength and demonstrate to our opponents the bitter lesson taught them elsewhere, that the spirit of Democracy is indomitable, and that her progress is onward. Let us then rally, to a man, to the support of our cherished principles. We may differ upon non-essentials, where there is nothing at stake. We may lay upon our arms when no foe threatens us. We may disagree, but not now.

Arouse! awake! or be forever fallen.

We are requested to say that there will be a meeting of the members of the Lyceum, at the Academy, on this (Saturday) evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of reviving the association. We hope all the friends of the institution will attend, punctually at the hour.

The 22d of February is rapidly approaching, and as yet we have seen no demonstration of an intention on the part of our citizens to celebrate it. Is this right? Is it justice to ourselves or to him who has made that day an epoch in the history of the world. A few more years and we shall forget that, that day gave birth to the nation's saviour. Let our citizens attend to it.

The grand Clay ball has lately come off in great splendor in St. Louis, of which we get an account, in the Gazette. Verily the whigs are submissive, and thankful for small favors.

A gentleman by the name of Smarr, living in Marion county, was shot a few days since, in Hannibal, by W. P. Owsley, of the latter place.

## CONGRESS.

We are glad to see that our able Senator Atchison, chairman of the select committee, has reported a bill to organize a Government for the Oregon Territory, and for other purposes. The following is the boundary of the proposed Territory. All the country lying west of the Missouri river, south of the 49th degree of north latitude, and east of the Rocky Mountains, and north of the boundary line between the United States and Texas and not included within the limits of any state, and also over the territory comprising the Rocky Mountains, and the country between them and the Pacific Ocean, south of 84 degrees and 49 minutes of north latitude, and north of the 42d degree of north latitude.

A Governor and Secretary, and a Judge of the Courts are to be appointed, and a record of their proceedings transmitted to Washington City, every six months.

When the number of inhabitants shall reach 5,000, over 21 years of age, they shall have the power of forming a Territorial Government.

The Representatives shall serve for two years, and every 500 white male inhabitants shall have one member.

The President is empowered to erect stockade forts, on the route from this state to the Territory.

Each settler of 18 years and upwards, is to have 640 acres of land, if he will cultivate the same for five consecutive years. If a married man (and what an inducement to marry) his wife shall have 160 acres more, and the father shall have the same for each child under 17 years of age.

The main provisions of this bill are certainly admirable, but we object to that provision which requires the settler to cultivate his land five years, before his title can be completed, unless indeed there be some provision for securing the land to the heirs of the settler, in case of death, casualty, and a thousand misdeeds, which might betfall an emigrant to that fertile region.

In the House, the committee on accounts, have reported that C. J. McNulty has embezzled public money to the amount of \$45,500, \$24,500 of which, is secured by official bond; the remainder will undoubtedly be a clear loss. McNulty was immediately dismissed, nem con, and resolutions instructing the secretary of the Treasury, if possible, to ascertain and secure the balance of the deficit, and one also, authorizing the President to institute a criminal prosecution against McNulty, and all siding or advising in the same.

Leti D. Slamm of the N. York Plebian, it is said, is involved in the transaction, though we much doubt it. But we say, let a rigid prosecution be instituted; let all who have engaged in this consumable transaction suffer the penalty of violated law. It is the only corrective for the woful dishonesty which has crept into high places.

B. B. French, has been elected Clerk of the place of Mr. McNulty.

Our Town.—Bowling-Green, promises at last, in spite of the decrees of fate, and the ridicule of its foes, to become a very respectable village. From its first settlement, to the present hour, it has with every revolution of the seasons, made some advance in improvement. Its pace has been snail-like, we admit, but unlike many others, it has gained a little, at each step, and never receded.—"Slow and sure" has been the maxim of its people; and we have, at this late day, the pleasure of seeing every house and shanty in the place occupied—and twenty others might be filled with industrious mechanics and tradesmen, if they could be had. Scarcely a week or a day passes but we hear of some person inquiring for a house—and we only wonder that some of our citizens do not turn their attention to putting up houses.

We hear that the Cumberland Presbyterians will erect, during the season, a handsome brick Church; and two other good brick dwellings are contracted for. In addition to this we hear that a Tobacco Factory will be put in operation in the spring. All this, we conceive, augurs well for the prosperity of our prairie city—and we warn our friends in Louisiana, Ashley, and Clarksville, that they must spur up, if they would compete with us, for the prize.

Bela M. Hughes, at present Representative from Platte county, has been appointed Receiver of the Land Office at Plattburgh; Dr. Murry, at St. Louis; and Parker Dudley, at Palmyra.

## CELEBRATION.

The Democrats in St. Louis have made arrangements to celebrate the inauguration of President Polk, with considerable pomp—for that purpose they have engaged the Rotunda of the new Court House. This is as it should be; no political event in the history of this government, is more to be rejoiced at than the election of Mr. Polk. But people differ as to the mode of celebrating an event so joyful—some contend that the most proper way is in engaging in the "maze of the many, twinkling feet"—others display their taste by contending for the firing of cannon and the meeting of the people in masses; but decidedly the most plausible and unique manner of testifying one's joy upon the occasion, was suggested to us by a young friend: let those young men and ladies who have been "cooing and billing" for such a length of time, and who have made up their minds, turn in and marry. We promise them an insertion in our "Banner," and many good wishes for their prosperity—provided the "cake" accompanies the notice. Those who went into "this speculation" during the administration of "Old Hickory," were prosperous in the extreme; and we prophesy the same under that of "Young Hickory."

In the early ages of the history of England, the passage of a law by parliament had relation back to the commencement of the session. Thus an act passed the first of March and receiving the royal sanction on that day. When the session of parliament had begun the first of December preceding, was deemed to be a law of the realm on the first of December—and punishment might be, and indeed, in several cases was, inflicted upon the subject for a violation of a law, which in point of fact, had no existence at the time of the alleged wrong. This is one of the absurdities belonging to that "perfection of reason"—the common law of England. In Missouri we have attempted to obviate this difficulty, by providing that, unless otherwise enacted, a law does not take effect until after the expiration of ninety days from its passage. This was intended to give the people an opportunity of knowing what the law is, before they become responsible for its violation. In practice, however, this provision has failed of its object. From what cause we know not. For several years past, the laws have been distributed so tardily, that the people have been acting under laws for months, before they knew what they were, or could by any possibility know. This is a crying evil—and a stigma upon those who have the control of this matter. No law should be binding and obligatory upon the people until they had an opportunity to find out what the law is.

Mexico.—At the last dates, Santa Anna was at Aythla, a village near the city of Mexico, with 10,000 soldiers. The city is defended by 20,000 soldiers; 12,000 regulars, and 8,000 of the National Guards. Resident foreigners have prepared to defend their dwellings, inasmuch as Santa Anna has threatened to sack the city. Gen. Peredes was daily expected at the capital, at the head of 7,000 men. The prisoners taken with Gen. Semanant have been assured by the General Commandant of Toluca, that their lives shall be spared. It is supposed that Santa Anna cannot escape readily, but that he will, after an unsuccessful battle, endeavor to force his way to Vera Cruz, or Tuxpan, near Tampico.

Mr. Foster, the Whig Senator from Tennessee, has introduced into the U. S. Senate, a bill for the annexation of Texas. It may be the fear of the displeasure of his constituents, or it may be a burst of patriotism, which actuates the Tennessee Senator, at this late hour to espouse the right side of this momentous subject. At all events, it is becoming a great American question, and many who battled in the front ranks as long as Henry Clay was in the field, will now be found contending upon the American side.

"A NOVEL WRIT."—Complaint was made not long since to a Justice of the Peace, living in one of our adjoining counties, that goods had been lost, and a certain man was suspected of having stolen them. The justice without hesitation, wrote out a warrant for his apprehension; provided certain facts could be proven if not, he empowered the holder of the writ to whip him like a—n. Whether the commands of the writ have been obeyed as yet, we know not.

We give in a condensed form the proceedings of the Legislature:

The committee on new counties, have reported a bill for the organization of sixteen new counties. Three several propositions for Districting, seems to be agitating both Houses. The bill introduced by our Senator, Dr. Welborn, has passed the Senate; what its fate in the lower House may be we are unprepared to say. The following are the counties which will compose the second Congressional District—provided the bill passes the lower House:

Marion, Pike, Ralls, Audrain, Callaway, Lincoln, Montgomery, Warren, St. Charles, Franklin, Gasconade, Osage, Pulaski, Crawford, and Washington.

Mr. Bay, and Senator Acocle, have also presented bills for the same purpose.

Mr. Webster has written a letter which was read in Faneuil Hall, the other evening, containing the assertion that in the last speech which he made in Faneuil Hall, upon the subject of Native Americanism, he did not suggest, and had no idea of suggesting, the formation of a new party to carry out the objects which he then advocated, but on the contrary, it is his firm belief that if any reforms are to be made in the premises, these reforms must emanate from the Whig party, and be carried through by that party.—[Republican.]

The Gadlike *crayfishes* with rather bad grace. He takes the back track, as soon as he finds the formation of a new party, with any probability of its ascendancy is utterly hopeless. This is of a piece with his celebrated resolution to take possession of the disputed territory on a certain 4th of July.

Paul Dillingham, Jr., Democrat, has been elected to Congress, from the 4th Congressional District in Vermont. There is one green spot left in that State.

The House of Representatives has already negotiated an account of the different governments of Europe, the following is the list:

	Dollars.
Prussia	25,000,000
Electors of Hesse	1,000,000
Duke of Darmstadt	500,000
Austria	18,000,000
Russia	18,400,000
France (in 6 loans)	190,000,000
England	100,000,000

THE PORK BUSINESS IN THE WEST.—The information which reaches us from all quarters, indicates that the number of Hogs slaughtered in the western country the present season, will fall far below that of last year.

By the statement given in our paper of the 11th inst., furnished by a gentleman conversant with the matter, the deficit in this State is estimated at 83,000 head. It is thought by those best acquainted with the business, that the falling off in Cincinnati will amount to about 90,000; and the Chillicothe Advertiser, on the authority of a competent judge, calculates the decrease in the Scioto Valley, at no less than 73,450. Supposing these various estimates to be correct, the deficiency at the points above mentioned—without including Indiana, Kentucky, and the other Western States, where the falling off is also believed to be considerable—will not be far from 250,000 Hogs; which, computing them to average 200 lbs. each, will give a gross amount of 50,000,000 pounds—or according to the usual calculations, 100,000 barrels of Pork; 15,000,000 of Bacon; and 5,000,000 pounds of Lard—a quantity sufficiently large to affect the market throughout the Union. In fact this is already apparent—a gradual rise in the price of Hogs having taken place from the commencement of the season to the present time; and no less than 16,000 barrels of Pork having recently changed hands in a single day in the City of New York. The supply for domestic consumption, is doubtless abundant; but should the demand from abroad equal that of ordinary seasons, a farther advance in price is by no means improbable.—[Alton Telegraph.]

The Literary and Catholic Sentinel, in speaking of Mr. McCalla's lecture on Romanism, says: "He knew the character of his New England audience, that their minds were wrapped by fanaticism, darkened by bigotry, and varnished by the vile and sanguinary wretches, called par excellence, the 'Papist Fathers.' He well knew that the mental capacities of the generality of his hearers in Boston, were chained down by ignorance to the pillars of religious prejudice." Oh!

"There is a time for all things," said a crusty old fellow to his wife. "I'll believe that," answered his wife in a sharp vinegar voice, when you pay the newspaper."

## OREGON.

There was quite a characteristic debate in the Senate to-day on the subject of Oregon.

Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, introduced the bill which once passed the Senate to provide a territorial government for Oregon, to protect the citizens of the United States now occupying it. A motion was made to refer it to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Archer, of Virginia, chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs, moved to refer it to his committee, for the express purpose of strengthening the measure; because, as he insisted, it would be an indecorum to Great Britain. We must not touch a subject which she has held under negotiation for more than a quarter of a century. The sharp debate which grew out of Mr. Archer's effort to smother the bill will be found full of interest, when fully reported.

There is one point, however on which we would fix public attention, because it is one which the two parties in this country generally divide. The territory in question has always been claimed and possessed by the United States. The British of or taking Astoria, on the Columbia, during the war, surrendered James post under the treaty of peace. The subsequent treaty, which laid the whole region open to the ingress and trade of both parties until boundaries were settled, did not oust the United States of its possession of any portion or post which it held at the end of the war. And yet Great Britain ventured to seize again and keep possession of Astoria and has since covered the whole Columbia and its tributaries with fortified places; has extended by law, the Canadian jurisdiction over the whole country; and instead of a joint occupation, which is not equaled in its history, has exclusive possession and jurisdiction over every foot of territory which upon groundless pretences, he put in dispute—her whole object being to strip the United States of the Columbia river, which is in effect, to deprive us of our own and only access by a navigable stream to the Pacific ocean, and of all our ports upon its coast. Great Britain having thus, under pretence of joint occupation, obtained exclusive possession of all the wants in Oregon, Mr. Archer and his federal friends in the Senate consider it a want of decorum in Great Britain to propose even to make territorial laws to protect such of our citizens, as are settled out of the way of the British intruders.

The British have settled the region of which they have taken possession as the lion's share, with fortified posts; but the humbled American Congress, must not dare even to propose a bill to make posts on our own territory on this side of the Rocky mountains, to cover the advance or return of our emigrants to or from the refuse portion in the South, which England thought not worth appropriating! It is a breach of decorum, says Mr. Archer, as negotiations were pending when England seized all that was worth having more than twenty years ago. On the first motion of Mr. Archer to take the reference of the bill from the appropriate committee on territories, he was supported by his whole federal trainbands, and carried it. But the democratic members attacked, with such fierceness, the attempt to give the laws to the work that several members of the federal phalanx gave way. Some of them cast a glance homeward, and remembered that their constituents did not live in the neighborhood of Castine, and were not likely to surrender the territory of the Union as an act of decorum, or to use the right phrase, an act of submission to British influence.—[Globe.]

The Sixth Annual Report of the Directors and Superintendent of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, states that the largest number of cases during six years, arose from hereditary causes, being 106, the whole number being 541—the next highest is from ill health, 101, unknown, 69; religious excitement, 62; intemperance 39; Jealousy, 6; proserity, 1; loss of property, 19; fear of want, 4; seduction, 3, &c., &c. Cases arising from physical causes, 239; from moral causes, 221. The occupations of the patients present a singular fact, showing that a large majority are laborers, and farmers; there being of the former 37, and of the latter 117—the next highest on the list is teachers, 16; carpenters, 12; shoemakers, 10; lawyers, 6; preachers, 7; tailors, 7; clerks, 8. Of the whole number, 541—226 were single—223 married—35 widows—12 widowers.—The ages at which insanity commenced are under twenty years of age, 56; between twenty and thirty, 240; between thirty and forty, 130; between forty and fifty, 76; between fifty and sixty, 32; between sixty and seventy, 7.

Growth of Washington. During the past year there were erected in the city of Washington, 357 buildings, 13 shops and 24 additions and 15,000 feet of pavement was laid.—The population is estimated 39,426. The census in 1844, estimated the value of buildings at \$5,527,58, and of personal property at \$1,309,500. The average number of buildings erected from 1840 to 1845, was 273, while from 1830 to 1840 the average number was only 60, showing a steady and gratifying increase within the last few years.

The Parisian modistes were out getting up a style of female dress which will send all our belles back to first principles—in plain English, bus and other extras are to be entirely dispensed with.

YOUTH AND LOVE.—Young, loving, and beloved—how much happiness may be summed up in a few brief words! There is a period in the lives of most, when the heart opens leaves, like a flower, to all the gentle influences, when one beloved step is sweet in its fall beyond all music, and the light of one beloved face is dear as that of Heaven;—when the thoughts are turned to poetry, and a fairy charm is thrown over life's most ordinary occurrences, Hope's gentlest astrologer, foretelling a future she herself has created; when the present is colored by glad mirth.—Who shall say that is a selfish feeling which looks in another's eye to find its own happiness, and holds another's welfare more precious than its own? What path in after time will ever be so pleasant as that one walk which delayed on its way yet ended so soon? What discourse of the wise, the witty, the eloquent, will ever have the fascination of a few simple, even infantile words—or of the girl but devoid of silence which they broke? Why does love affect childish expressions of endearment, but because it is all the truth and earnestness of childhood? And the simplicity of language seems the proof of its sincerity. Or is it that, being so unworshipfully itself, it delights to retreat upon those unworshipful days? Go through life, and if the quiet light of the stars, the passionate song of the poet, the haunted beauty of flower, will ever again come home to the heart, say that it did in that early and lonely night.

DEATH OF LANCHESTER JUSTICE TENER.—He died with his armor on.—We saw him the last day he ever stepped upon the earth. He was in a state of perfect sobriety. But his domestic and bodily physical condition was such, that he had been strongly tempted some time before, not to attend the Court; but he replied, "I have public duties to perform; and while it pleases God to preserve my mental faculties, I will perform these duties—physical suffering, I can and will bear. A little more than a week before his death, he was told that if he was to continue to set the advice of his medical attendants at defiance, it was impossible he could live; but a little rest and retirement would restore him to comparative health.—I know better," he replied. "My days are numbered; but I will perform my duty to the best." The following occurrence is stated to have happened before his death. He had been sinking the whole night before his death, but generally retained his faculties. Towards morning he became restless, and slightly delirious; all at once he sat up in his bed, and with a motion of his hands, as if dropping his pen in the inkstand, as he had been accustomed to do on the bench, said distinctly, "Gentlemen of the Jury, you are discharged." He then fell back in his bed, and almost immediately expired!—[Law and Lawyers.]

There is a tool who gambles at every misadventure. "Put the best foot foremost," is an old and good maxim. Don't run about and tell every acquaintance that you have been an unfortunate. People do not like to have unfortunate men for acquaintances. Add to vigorous determination a cheerful spirit; it reverses come, hear them like a philosopher, and get rid of them as soon as you can. Poverty is like a panther.—Look it steadily in the face, and it will turn from you. Show the slightest signs of fear and you are lost.

An anecdote is related by Louis Blanc, in his History of Ten Years, which, if true, is piquant. Louis Philippe paid a visit to the Prince de Talleyrand, on his death bed. "You suffer," said the king to the diplomatist. "Yes," replied the prince, "like one damned." "Already," murmured the king in an undertone, but which the sufferer heard, and for which he was determined to be revenged, for belosting time in revealing to the persons about him some horrible secret which he might otherwise have earned with him to the tomb.

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